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DESCRIPTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS CHALCID-FLIES

By A. A. GIRAULT

Dinarmus arizonicus, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.30 mm. Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the coxæ, femora, and the middle tibiæ purplish; rest of legs and the scape yellowish-brown; venation yellowish. Thorax densely scaly punctate, the face with some larger punctures and with silvery hairs. Propodeum scaly, the abdomen subglabrous. Pedicel a little longer than funicle 1, which is a half longer than wide; ring-joints equal; funicle 6 quadrate, clypeus not striate, obtusely bidentate from a median obtuse incision, the mandibles tridentate, the third tooth truncate. Cephalic and caudal femora distinctly swollen, finely serrulate beneath. Propodeum with a median carina and no others, short at the meson, the spiracles round, no spiracular sulcus. Segments 2–4 of abdomen incised at meson caudad, 2 largest of the three, not occupying more than a sixth of the surface. Abdomen conic-ovate, much produced ventrad at base. Parapsidal furrows half-complete. Prothorax normal. Venation as in *Pteromalus*. Scape long. Scutellum simple.

From one female in the United States National Museum, labeled "*Tropidogastra arizonensis* Ashmead. Santa Rita Mts., Arizona (Hubbard and Schwarz)."

Type, Cat. No. 12728, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head and caudal legs on a slide.

Entedon washingtoni, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.85 mm. Differs from *occidentalis* and the others in not having the apex of the caudal femur white

whereas the distal half of the caudal tibia is dull yellow (instead of the tip being abruptly white as in the other). Moreover, from *occidentalis* in that the funicle joints are much longer, 1 twice the length of the pedicel, 3 twice longer than wide. Also, the venation is more yellowish and the postmarginal vein is twice the length of the very short stigmal (as in *bigeloviæ-columbiana)*. The caudal femora are not stout. Three ring-joints.

One female, Washington, District of Columbia.

Type, Cat. No. 20436, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, an antenna, the caudal legs and a fore wing on a slide.

Eriglyptus robustus Crawford is congeneric and resembles *bigeloviæ* closely except that the caudal tibiæ are more broadly white at apex and funicle 1 is longer. *Entedonella* Girault is a synonym (yet differs in having the spiracle situated in a sulcus, not with a sulcus over and partly around it).

Tetrastichus malacosomæ, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.15 mm. Like *banksi* Howard but more slender and the caudal tibia at base is dark or submetallic. Differs notably from that species in having the propodeum at the meson very short, only a little longer than the postscutellum and there with a "median carina" in the shape of a slightly elevated, flat subquadrate area. Moreover, there is no lateral carina on the propodeum and the spiracle is round and near the cephalic margin and of moderate size. Funicle joints subequal, each somewhat longer than wide, the club with a terminal nipple. Pedicel somewhat longer than funicle 1. Scape pale but slightly dusky. Mandibles tridentate.

The male is the same except that its funicle is 4-jointed of which joint 1 is shortest, subquadrate, the others somewhat longer and subequal, the pedicel not so short as them. Male scape compressed, dusky above at middle.

The slender abdomen and very short propodeum are characteristic.

From many pairs reared from the eggs of *Malacosoma americana* and *M. disstria* at Berkeley, California (H. H. Severin).

Types, Cat. No. 20446, U. S. Nat. Mus., one male, four females on two tags plus a slide with antennæ of both sexes.

Also at Maxwell, New Mexico, May 8, 1916, from eggs of *Malacosoma fragilis* (D. J. Caffrey).

Epitetrastichus oviductus, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.50 mm. Abdomen acuminate, nearly twice the length of the thorax, the ovipositor extruded a short distance. Black and with the usual sculpture, the scape and the legs honey yellow except the coxæ (except at apex), the following parts of the body honey yellow: Distal half of scutum, lateral margins and median line (both narrowly) of cephalic half of scutum, scutellum, postscutellum, parapsides except cephalic and lateral thirds, caudo-mesal half of the axillæ, proximal half of the abdomen beneath except the margins, proximal two-thirds or more of same above except the margins, a stripe across at middle and a dot on meson midway between this stripe and the end of the yellow. Stigmal vein moderate, the fore wings large. Pedicel about twice longer than wide; funicle 1 somewhat over four times longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, each somewhat shorter and over twice the length of the pedicel; club 1 somewhat shorter again, 2 and 3 subequal, each a little shorter than 1, 3 with a distinct terminal nipple. Mandibles tridentate. Propodeum with a distinct median carina but no others, the spiracles long-elliptical. Scutum with four long setæ from minute punctures along its lateral margin. Postscutellum large.

One female, Cabin John, Maryland, August 12, 1916 (R. M. Fouts).

Type, Cat. No. 20447, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Eurytoma ctenodactylomyii, new species.

Female.—Length, 1 mm. Small species. Yellowish brown, the wings hyaline, the venation white, the tibiæ and tarsi also, the rest of the legs and the flagellum pale yellow. Abdomen at immediate base above slightly, at apex shortly and three narrow cross-stripes in the dorsal aspect of the proximal half

(somewhat less), black, the cross-stripes being the black distal margins of segments 2–4. Umbilicately punctate but not coarsely, the white pubescence not abundant, the cephalic scutum cross-striate. Propodeum semirugose, its median basin wide, globular, finely punctate, hollowed at base of meson, but there is no distinct median channel. Petiole transverse-linear, a tubercle from its lateral margin. Abdomen usual, nonstylate, segment 5 much the longest, occupying about half the surface, 4 not half its length, next longest. Abdomen glabrous dorsad. Caudal tibial spurs double, stout, the longest nearly as long as the first tarsal joint. Marginal vein over twice the length of the stigmal, the latter slightly shorter than the postmarginal. Funicle 1 nearly twice longer than wide, subequal to the pedicel, 5 somewhat shorter; club 2-jointed, 1 quadrate, 2 twice longer. Mandibles tridentate.

The male is the same but the petiole and abdomen, median line of propodeum and the thorax just above hind coxa, is black. The petiole is finely punctate, longer than the hind coxæ, over thrice longer than wide. Flagellum dusky pallid, the pedicel blackish above, globular. Funicle joints each with two scanty whorls of long hairs, twice longer than wide where widest. Club 1 somewhat shorter and not humped on one side, 2 and 3 subequal, a little shorter than 1.

One male, two females, reared from the galls of *Ctenodactylomyia watsoni* on sea grape *(Coccolobis uvifera)*, May 6, 1916 (R. H. Van Zwalenburg).

Habitat, Joyudd, Porto Rico.

Types, Cat. No. 20475, U. S. Nat. Mus., the specimens on a tag, hind tibiæ and head of the female and male flagellum on a slide.

Neocatolaccus livii, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.10 mm. Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the venation dusky yellowish, the scape, tegulæ, and legs straw yellow except the coxæ. Head and thorax densely punctate, the propodeum scaly, also the abdomen distad of segment 2. Pedicel subequal to funicle 1, which is a third longer than wide, 5 quadrate. Scape slender, thicker distad.

Antennæ inserted a little below the middle of the face. Clypeus not produced, striate, its distal margin sinuate. Mandibles 4-dentate. Pronotum with an acute cephalic margin, linear (a little longer laterad), as wide as the mesonotum, the latter wider than long, constricted only at extreme cephalo-lateral angle. Parapsidal furrows very short. Scutellum large, simple, flat. Propodeum short (distinctly shorter than in *Pteromalus)*, the neck a mere rim, the median carina absent, the lateral distinct, the spiracle elliptical, with a fovea just distad of it to represent the spiracular sulci (which are not present, truly). Abdomen as in *Pteromalus,* as is the venation, but the stigmal vein is not so long, the longer postmarginal not two-thirds the length of the marginal. Pubescence inconspicuous, quite normal.

One female reared from the galls of *Ctenodactylomyia watsoni* on *Coccolobis,* May 6, 1916 (R. H. Van Zwalenburg).

Habitat, Joyudd, Porto Rico.

Type, Cat. No. 20485, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the hind legs and a head on a slide.

Eutelus ruskini, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm. Similar to *betulæ* but the legs dull yellow except the coxæ and the caudal femur, the latter darker and submetallic; the clypeus is but slightly sinuate at apex; the median carina of the propodeum is distinct, the spiracle elliptical and larger; the antennæ are inserted on a line with the ventral ends of the eyes.

From three females on tags in the United States National Museum, Custer County, Colorado (T. D. A. Cockerell).

Types, Cat. No. 20652, U. S. Nat. Mus., the above specimens plus a slide bearing heads and a caudal leg.

Coelopisthia rotundiventris, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.60 mm. Differs from the typical form in that the antennæ are situated on a level with the ventral ends of the eyes or slightly above. Clypeus somewhat produced, its apical margin slightly concaved, a small sinus separating it laterad from the rest of the head. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate.

Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the antennæ, legs (except coxæ), and the venation, reddish brown, the femora washed with metallic. Head and thorax densely punctate, the scutellum with a distinct cross-suture, the abdomen glabrous and with a short petiole. Propodeum tricarinate. Pedicel a half longer than wide at apex, much longer than any of the funicle joints, the latter subequal, twice wider than long. No spiracular sulcus.

From one female, Virginia, May 15, 1881.

Type, Cat. No. 20653, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head and caudal legs on a slide.

Also from New Jersey (Paterson, Irvington), associated with *Plagiodera versicolora* on willow.

Euplectromorpha americana, new species.

Male.—Length, usual. Black, the scape, pedicel, legs and abdomen honey yellow with the following exceptions: Middle coxæ, hind coxæ, hind femur at distal third and a little over the proximal half of the abdomen above and below except the margins (very narrowly proximad, broader distad, the base narrowly black). Flagellum dusky, the joints yellow beneath. Funicle 1 twice longer than wide, 4 somewhat shorter, the club subacute and as long as funicle 1. Head and thorax scaly, the cephalic pronotum and scutum papillate or finely tuberculate, because of numerous setigerous papillæ. Propodeum and scutellum subglabrous, the former with a strong median carina. Scutellum naked except for four long setæ.

One male, woods, September 9, 1916, Glenn Dale, Maryland.

Type, Cat. No. 20471, U. S. Nat. Mus., the male on a tag, the head on a slide.

Mimatomus peltatus Cockerell.

This is a *Coccophagus* belonging to that section of the genus with a nonsessile stigmal vein and with this vein directed distad (that is, it is a *Prospaltella).* Types examined.

Elasmus mordax, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.80 mm. Dark metallic green, the scape except its bulla and its dorsal margin, white; legs pallid except

dorsal edge of caudal coxa at apex, same of hind femora for nearly their entire length and the tarsi. Abdomen orange yellow except at base above moderately narrowly, a narrow, dorsal metallic cross-stripe over halfway to middle from this, a short diamond-shaped spot at middle, a long-cuneate spot between this and apex and covering the dorsum, and the apex rather broadly. Propodeum orange yellow except the disk between the spiracles obtusely triangularly nearly to apex. Postscutellum and the scutellum lemon yellow but on the basal half of the latter is a metallic triangle whose apex is a little beyond the middle and whose base reaches from margin to margin at base of the scutellum. Thorax just cephalad of the caudal coxæ, lateral aspect, also orange as well as the sclerite laterad of the postscutellum. Scutellum with four large bristles, naked otherwise. Tegulæ lemon yellow. Black setæ on hind tibiæ (dorsal aspect) arranged in three wavy parallel lines but near apex, two come together. Fore wings subhyaline. Head with the usual punctures. Mandibles 6- and 7-dentate. Funicle 1 over twice longer than wide, longer than the body of the scape, 3 twice longer than wide. Abdomen acuminate.

One female reared from *Lithocolletis guttifimitella,* District of Columbia, August 28, 1898 (Aug. Busck).

Type, Cat. No. 20469, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, a head on a slide.

A second female had the marking on the scutellum less acute at apex and the second marking on the abdomen absent. A third female from grass, Glenn Dale, Maryland, September, 1916, and several more some days later in a like situation. A common species, to all appearances.

Gonatocerus marilandicus, new species.

Female.—Of moderate size for the genus. Characterized by having the normal abdomen pale yellow marked with four distinct black cross-stripes above and a pair of dorsal dots near apex, the first cross-stripe well out from base, 4 as far from apex as 1 is from base, 3 and 4 closer together than 1 and 2; venter of abdomen distad on each side of meson black as are also the antennæ, the long bulla paler. Legs black except

knees, tips of tibiæ and four proximal tarsal joints and cephalic tibiæ and the distal half of cephalic femora. Neck of pronotum pale, the abdominal petiole dusky, somewhat longer than wide, thus distinct but much shorter than the hind coxæ. Thorax polished, simple, the axillæ subobsolete, very widely separated, the parapsidal furrows faint, the propodeum with a pair of separated median carinæ, otherwise plane, the scutellum plane or simple. Funicle 1 globular, not as large as the pedicel, not half the length of 2, which is somewhat over twice longer than wide, subequal to 3. Marginal fringes of fore wing short.

One female, Glenn Dale, Maryland, September 24, 1916.

Type, Cat. No. 20608, U. S. Nat. Mus., the specimen on a slide.

A somewhat common species in meadows.

Pachyneuron mucronatum, new species.

Female.—Similar to the species in general but at once distinguished by having the meson of the otherwise concaved clypeus armed with a distinct, acute tooth; the marginal vein is short, not twice longer than wide but only a half longer than wide; the scape is dusky except at base. Funicle 1 a little wider than long, somewhat shorter than the pedicel. Abdomen narrower than the thorax, its second segment longest, occupying a third of the surface. Propodeum without a median carina, the spiracular sulcus distinct, the lateral carinæ distinct, originating at a basal fovea. Petiole very short. Mandibles 4-dentate. Tibiæ blackish (except tips and most of cephalic tibiæ). Like the other species. Ring-joints equal.

One female reared from an aphid, Guanajuato, Mexico (T. D. A. Cockerell).

Type, Cat. No. 20654, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, a head, a fore and hind leg and the wings on a slide.

The shortened marginal vein, narrowed, more conical abdomen with the longer segment 2 and the toothed clypeus are unique for North American species.

Elasmus missouriensis, new species.

Female.—Similar to *albicoxa* Howard but the scutellum is wholly metallic, the abdomen more or less reddish beneath at base, the caudal coxæ wholly metallic, the caudal femora so except at base; apex only of the middle coxæ white, the middle femur black. Mandibles 6-dentate. Setæ on caudal tibiæ in the dorsal aspect the same as in the named species.

From one female, Kirkwood, Missouri (M. E. Murtfeldt).

Type, Cat. No. 20454, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Elasmus aspidiscæ, new species.

Female.—Similar to *albicoxa* Howard but the abdomen orange yellow except the basal sixth, a round mesal dot just distad of this and the distal third except for an orange stripe at the apex of its basal third. Mandibles 6-dentate.

From one female reared from a cocoon of *Aspidisca splendoriferella* on *Cratægus,* August 30, 1873, District of Columbia.

Type, Cat. No. 20458, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Most probably *albicoxa* which was described from a fragment.

Elasmus borrowi, new species.

Female.—Similar to *aspidiscæ* but the scutellum more narrowly yellow at apex, only the distal third of the hind coxa is white, the middle coxa is black, the middle and caudal femora also except at each end; and the abdomen bears three metallic cross-stripes on the dorsal orange between the basal sixth and the distal third, the first longest, as long as the basal metallic and joined to it except laterad making two orange dots in a line on the margin, the other two subequal and separated by orange stripes which are nearly as long as themselves. Funicle joints over twice longer than wide. Mandibles 6- and 7-dentate.

One female, District of Columbia, October 5, 1879.

Type, Cat. No. 20459, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Isodromus abnormicornis, new species.

Female.—Somewhat smaller than *pulcher* and differing from it generically in that the antennæ bear a large ring-joint as in the Pteromalidæ (besides the extremely short one usually present), the funicle 5-jointed; also the teeth of the mandibles are spreading and larger, the middle the largest; the marginal vein is slightly longer than wide, the postmarginal only somewhat shorter than the stigmal, hence rather long.

Pale lemon yellow, the vertex and dorsal thorax orange yellow, the wings with a smoky band across from the side of the stigmal vein (but faint caudad). The following black parts: Face of pronotum, caudal margin of same except laterad (sometimes) mesal half of each axilla (brown), (sometimes) distal half of scutellum (brown), propodeum, mesopleurum and distal half of the abdomen; also the hind tibiæ. Tarsi white. Head densely, finely punctate, the dorsal thorax densely scaly and with moderately dense pubescence, the axillæ with a carina between them, the propodeum with three rather widely separated carinæ at the meson. Lateral ocellus just not reaching the eyes. Ovipositor free for its distal half, its valves apparently absent, the abdomen blunt at apex (tipped by the valves in *pulcher).* Funicle 1 subequal to the pedicel, somewhat longer than wide, 5 distinctly wider than long. Caudal tibial spur single, long and slender as in *pulcher.* Face not inflexed, the head lenticular, longer than wide (quite as in *pulcher).* Frons moderate.

The male is similar but the wings are hyaline, the cephalic third of the mesopleurum is yellow, the legs white except the purple hind tibiæ at base broadly and a little beyond the middle. Also the antenna is less capitate, the funicle filiform, its joints subequal, all a half longer than wide. Type of *pulcher* compared.

From several pairs reared from *Icerya braziliensis,* Sao Paulo, Brazil (A. Hempel).

Types, Cat. No. 20606, U. S. Nat. Mus., two pairs on separate tags and a slide bearing male and female heads, female hind tibiæ, and a female fore wing.

Sympiesis marilandica, new species.

Female.—Somewhat of the same stature, etc., as *Sympiesis guttatipennis* but differing from the type of that species as follows: The last two pairs of coxæ are white and the last two pairs of femora are only dusky in the middle laterad; the dorsal aspect of the basal half of the abdomen is lemon yellow except across the base (broadest), along the margins, along the median line very delicately, a faint cross-stripe a little out from the base of the yellow; the ventral aspect is similarly yellow but without the internal markings (thus the direct lateral line is yellow, that is, the narrow space between the lateral margins of ventral and dorsal aspect). Also the propodeum bears a narrow median carina and the parapsidal furrows are complete but very narrow sutures. Club with a terminal spicule. Mandibles 6-dentate.

One female, Glenn Dale, Maryland, September 17, 1916, from the woods.

Type, Cat. No. 20605, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head and a hind tibia on a slide.

Cerchysius marilandicus, new species.

Female.—Of the stature, etc., of *elasmoceri* Ashmead but differing as follows: The ovipositor is extruded for a somewhat greater length (three-fourths that of the abdomen); their valves are slightly compressed but not broadly so; the hind legs are entirely concolorous except the first three tarsal joints and the apex of the tibiæ narrowly; the middle legs are brownish yellow except for a cinctus just below the knee and the coxæ; while the fore coxæ and femora (except broadly distad) are concolorous; the venation is black, the marginal vein somewhat shorter (about twice longer than wide), somewhat shorter than the postmarginal, the latter intermediate between the former and the stigmal (in *elasmoceri* the marginal is nearly as long as the stigmal, somewhat longer than the postmarginal);

the frons is moderate, that is slightly broader here, the scape has a moderate ventral dilation (slender in the other); the pedicel is subequal to funicle 1, which is somewhat over twice longer than wide (6 quadrate). Mandibles tridentate, the middle tooth somewhat the longest. A further difference is that in *elasmoceri* the scutellum is densely, finely punctate while here it is but scaly like the rest of the thorax. Propodeum transverse-quadrate, plane, a little longer laterad than at the meson. Eyes longer than the cheeks. Scrobes short, forming a semicircle. Hypopygium absent or nearly, reaching to the middle of the abdomen only. Like the Australian species. Compared with type of *elasmoceri*. Head scaly, with traces of obscure punctures. Hind tibial spurs double.

One female, woods, Glenn Dale, Maryland, September 21, 1916.

Type, Cat. No. 20607, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head, a fore wing, and a hind tibia on a slide.

Sympiesis argenticoxæ, new species.

Female.—Similar to *meteori* Girault (types compared) but the abdomen is not reddish beneath, there is no indication of a second spot (proximad) on the fore wing, the last two pairs of coxæ are silvery white, the tarsi also white (so in *meteori* but joint 4 is black), the legs otherwise reddish yellow except the concolorous first two pairs of femora and the first coxæ. Moreover, the scape is not dusky above and the propodeal spiracle is round instead of oval. Parapsidal furrows complete in both. No lateral carina on the propodeum, no spiracular sulcus. Mandibles 7-dentate.

One female, woods, Glenn Dale, Maryland, September 23, 1916.

Type, Cat. No. 20609, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, a head and the hind tibiæ on a slide.

Pseudomphale texana, new species.

Female.—Like *microgaster* Say but segment 2 of the abdomen somewhat less than half the surface and sculptured as in *sardus;* funicle 3 subquadrate, somewhat smaller than club 1,

the pedicel long, nearly as long as funicle 1; mandible tridentate. Median carina of propodeum as in *fraterna*. Types compared.

One female, College Station, Texas, September (Banks).

Type, Cat. No. 20661, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Close to the West Indian *nigrocyanea* but that species has the distal two funicle joints much wider than long.

MISCELLANEOUS MUSCOID NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

Acroglossa hesperidarum Will.—*Cnephaliops ruficauda* T. is evidently a synonym of this species, and the genus *Cnephaliops* T. falls to *Acroglossa* Will. In spite of the discrepancy in Williston's description and figure as to the ocellar bristles, there seems to be no other species in the New England fauna that so perfectly fits otherwise in all the minute details.

Actiopsis, new genus.

Genotype, *Actiopsis autumnalis*, new species.

Differs from *Actia* in possessing the proboscis of *Siphonopsis*, in the arista being slender and curved, and the face more elongate. Differs from *Siphonopsis* not only in the obliteration of the fourth vein but in the other *Actia* characters. Differs from *Gymnophthalma* in proboscis characters besides the obliteration of fourth vein. The extended proboscis measures little over head-height to second geniculation, the rostrum being about same length as haustellum. The third section of proboscis, being the modified labella, is half to two-thirds as long as haustellum according to state of contraction, slightly stouter than latter when contracted, and is either flexed straight back or curled. In some specimens a faint hairline may be seen by transmitted light marking the obliterated course of fourth vein, showing the apical cell to have been originally closed or very narrowly open in tip of wing. First, third, and fifth veins bristly; first throughout, third halfway, fifth halfway to hind crossvein.